

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

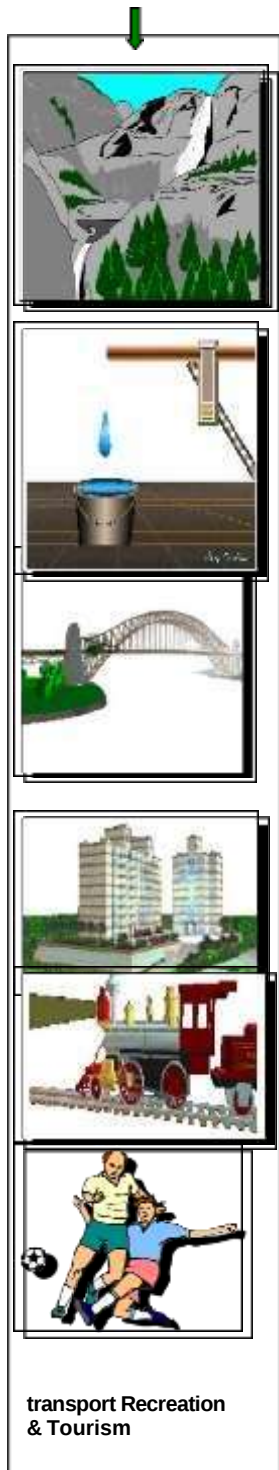
METEOROLOGICAL DATA AND CLIMATOLOGY LEAD EXECUTIVE

REMOTE SENSING AND CLIMATOLOGICAL DESK

MONTHLY CLIMATE BULLETIN

JUN 2026

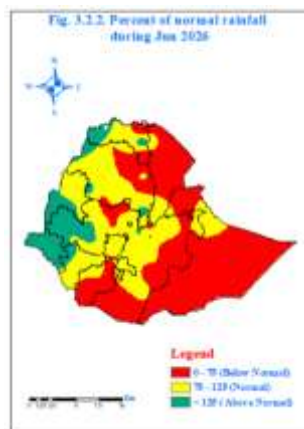
Some Applications of Climate Information



HIGHLIGHTS

During Jun 2026, days remained warm over several parts of the Ethiopian lowlands, such as Gambella, Somali, south, east, afar region, eastern, and Benishangul Gumuz regions (Fig. 3.1.1). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 47.8, 45, 42.5, 42, 41, 41, 40.5, 40, and 40 for Elidar, Semera, Awash Arba, Dalifagi, Metehara (NMSA), Metema, Aysha, Chifra, and Fugnuido stations, respectively (Table 3.1.1). Extreme minimum temperatures of less than 7°C were reported in various parts of the country, including central and southern and eastern Amhara, some pocket areas of Oromia, region (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, Ambamariam, D/Tabor, Laiber, Alemketema, D/Brehan, Mehalmeda, Aman, and Arise Robe were reporting exceptional minimum temperatures of 4, 5.3, 5.7, 6, 6, 6.5, 7, and 7 in °C respectively (Table 3.1.2).

During June 2026, rainfall was generally below normal (0–75% of normal) across much of eastern, southeastern, southern, and central Ethiopia. Near-normal rainfall (75–125% of normal) was observed over parts of western Oromia, central and northwestern Ethiopia, and scattered pockets of the central highlands. Above-normal rainfall ($\geq 125\%$ of normal) was mainly confined to western Ethiopia, including much of Benishangul-Gumuz, western Amhara, Gambella, and parts of western Oromia. Overall, June 2026 was characterized by predominantly below-normal rainfall across much of the country, while western Ethiopia benefited from generally above-normal rainfall. This west-to-east contrast indicates an uneven onset and distribution of the Kiremt rainy season, with moisture conditions remaining more favorable in the Overall, most parts of Ethiopia experienced lower rainfall in June 2026 than in June 2025, as indicated by the widespread blue shading on the map. However, several localized areas in the western, southwestern, central, and southern parts of the country are shown in red, indicating that these areas received higher rainfall in June 2026 than during the same month in 2025.



Foreword

This climate bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI). It aims to provide climatological information to various community services involved in socio-economic activities and highlight major synoptic situations.

The information contained in this bulletin is believed to assist planners, decision-makers, and the community at large by providing details of the climatic conditions of the nation in each period.

This bulletin differs from the other real-time and near-real-time bulletins issued by the Institute, which, for their input, depend only on meteorological stations equipped with single-sideband radio for data transmission. Though this bulletin is not real-time, published with a delay of at least two months, the information contained in this bulletin is based on data coming from a much larger number of meteorological stations. Moreover, the information contained in this bulletin is not sector-specific, and a wide range of users can benefit from it. The Institute disseminates monthly, seasonal, and annual climatological bulletins in which all necessary climatological information and significant climatic anomalies are highlighted.

We have a strong belief that various socio-economic activities related to planning disaster mitigation, water resources management, construction, environmental protection, transportation, recreation, tourism and others will benefit most by the careful and continuous use of this bulletin. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objectives of this bulletin successful.

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1. Synoptic Situation

1.1 Surface

The Mascarene High, with a mean central pressure value above 1020 hPa, was centered at approximately 38°S, 75°E.

The St. Helena high, with a mean central pressure value above 1018 hPa, was centered at approximately 30°S, 10°E.

The Azores High, with a mean central pressure of 1018 hPa, was centered at approximately 30°N, 40°W.

1.2 Lower Troposphere (850 hPa vector wind)

Easterly flow with below 0 – 12 m/s mean vector wind flow originating from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

1.3 Middle Troposphere (500-hPa Geopotential height)

Cross-equatorial and southeastern flow of above -3 to 6 m/s was observed over the northern and western Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, and the adjoining areas of the Horn of Africa.

1.4 Upper Troposphere (200 hPa vector wind)

The westerly wind, associated with the Subtropical westerly jet, had 0- 15 m/s and strengthened further, while the upper-level easterly flow, associated with the tropical easterly jet, weakened further.

2. Tropical Oceanic and Atmospheric Highlights

During June 2026, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) continued to increase across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The depth of the oceanic thermocline (measured by the depth of the 20°C isotherm) was above-average across

the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The corresponding sub-surface temperatures were 1-8°C above average in the eastern equatorial Pacific

**Reference: NOAA, Climate
Diagnostic Bulletin of Jun 2026**

3. Weather

3.1 Temperature

During Jun 2026, days remained warm over several parts of the Ethiopian lowlands, such as Gambella, Somali, south, east, afar region, eastern, and Benishangul Gumuz regions (Fig. 3.1.1). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 47.8, 45, 42.5, 42, 41, 41, 40.5, 40, and 40 for Elidar, Semera, Awash Arba, Dalifagi, Metehara (NMSA), Metema, Aysha, Chifra, and Fugnuidostations, respectively (Table 3.1.1).

Extreme minimum temperatures of less than 7°C were reported in various parts of the country, including central and southern and eastern Amhara, some pocket areas of Oromia, region (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, Ambamariam, D/Tabor, Laiber, Alemketema, D/Brehan, Mehalmeda, Aman, and Arise Robe were reporting exceptional minimum temperatures of 4, 5.3, 5.7, 6, 6, 6.5, 7, and 7 in °C respectively (Table 3.1.2).

During June 2026, monthly average temperatures were above the climatological normal over much of Ethiopia, particularly across western, central, and parts of northern and southern regions. Positive temperature departures indicate that these areas experienced warmer-than-normal conditions. In contrast, below-normal temperatures were observed over much of the eastern and southeastern parts of the country, including extensive areas of

the Somali Region, eastern Afar, and localized pockets in northern and southwestern Ethiopia. Overall, positive temperature anomalies dominated the country, although significant areas in the east and southeast experienced cooler-than-normal conditions during the month

Table 3.1.1 Stations with extreme maximum temperature values of greater than or equal to 40 °C during Jun 2026.

Stations	Extreme maximum temperature (°c)	Date
Elidar	47.8	18
Semera	45	8
Awash Arba	42.5	14
Dalifagi	42	24
Metehara (NMSA)	41	16
Metema	41	12
Aysha	40.5	17
Chifra	40	10
Fugnuido	40	1

Table 3.1.2 Stations with extreme minimum temperature values of below or equal to 7°C during Jun 2026.

Stations	Extreme minimum temperature(°c)	Date
Ambamariam	4	7
D/Tabor	5.3	23
Laiber	5.7	22
Alemketema	6	25
D/Brehan	6	12
Mehalmeda	6.5	27
Aman	7	16
Arise Robe	7	16

3.2 Rainfall

June typically falls within the rainy season in Kiremt (JJAS) rain-benefiting regions of the nation. Many parts of the country's north, northwest, southwest, and central regions receive an average monthly total rainfall of more than 270 millimeters. During June 2026, the monthly rainfall amount exceeded 270 mm or heavier rainfall occurred over most parts of western Oromia, Amhara, and most parts of Benishangul Gumuz areas. The monthly total rainfall values of June 2026 were as high as 346.9, 337.7, 326.5, 322.1, 303.5, 301.9, 291.7, 285.3, 273.6, and 272.3 in mm over Aira, Bure, Nekemte, Nejo, Gimbi, Chewka, Masha, Arejo, Gatira, and Dembidolo stations, respectively (Tables 3.2.2).

During June 2026, rainfall was generally below normal (0–75% of normal) across much of eastern, southeastern, southern, and central Ethiopia. Large areas of the Somali Region, southern and southeastern Oromia, southern Afar, and parts of central Ethiopia experienced significant rainfall deficits, indicating delayed or suppressed rainfall activity.

Near-normal rainfall (75–125% of normal) was observed over parts of western Oromia, central and northwestern Ethiopia, and scattered pockets of the central highlands, suggesting that rainfall in these areas was close to the long-term average.

Above-normal rainfall ($\geq 125\%$ of normal) was mainly confined to western Ethiopia, including much of Benishangul-Gumuz, western Amhara, Gambella, and parts of western Oromia. A few localized areas in northern Ethiopia also experienced above-normal rainfall.

Overall, June 2026 was characterized by predominantly below-normal rainfall across much of the country, while western Ethiopia benefited from generally above-normal rainfall. This west-to-east contrast indicates an uneven onset and distribution of the Kiremt rainy season, with moisture conditions remaining more favorable in the western parts of Ethiopia than in the eastern and southern regions.(Fig. 3.2.3).

Overall, most parts of Ethiopia experienced lower rainfall in June 2026 than in June 2025, as indicated by the widespread blue shading on the map. However, several localized areas in the western, southwestern, central, and southern parts of the country are shown in red, indicating that these areas received higher rainfall in June 2026 than during the same month in 2025.

The comparison suggests that while June 2026 was generally drier than June 2025 over much of the country, isolated pockets of above-last-year rainfall occurred, particularly in parts of western Oromia, Gambella, southwestern Ethiopia, and a few central and southern locations. This reflects a spatially uneven rainfall distribution, with localized improvements despite the overall decline in rainfall relative to the previous year.

Table 3.2.1. Stations with more than 45mm rainfall in 24 hours during Jun 2026.

Stations	Amount (mm)	Date
Bahir Dar Met	56.4	27
Nekemte	54.7	19
Aira	46	25
Angerguten	46.4	3
Bure	58.8	6
Gambella	66	26
Masha	122.4	26
Metema	55.2	23
Nejo	79.3	13
Limugenet	60	24
Masha	60.4	14

Table 3.2.2. Stations with more than 270 mm of monthly total rainfall during Jun 2026.

Stations	Amount (mm)
Aira	346.9
Bure	337.7
Nekemte	326.5
Nejo	322.1
Gimbi	303.5
Chewka	301.9
Masha	291.7
Arejo	285.3
Gatira	273.6
Dembidolo	272.3

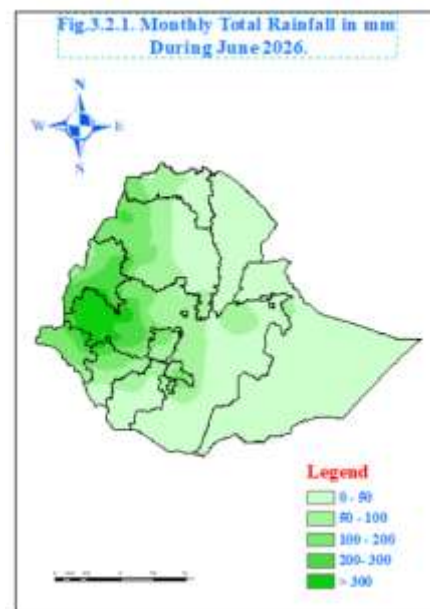
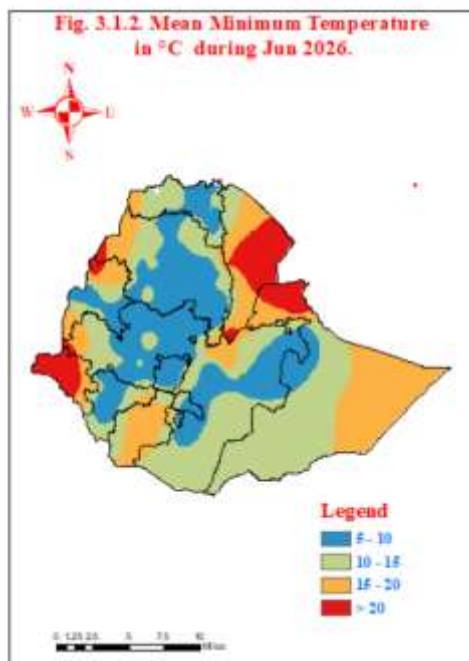
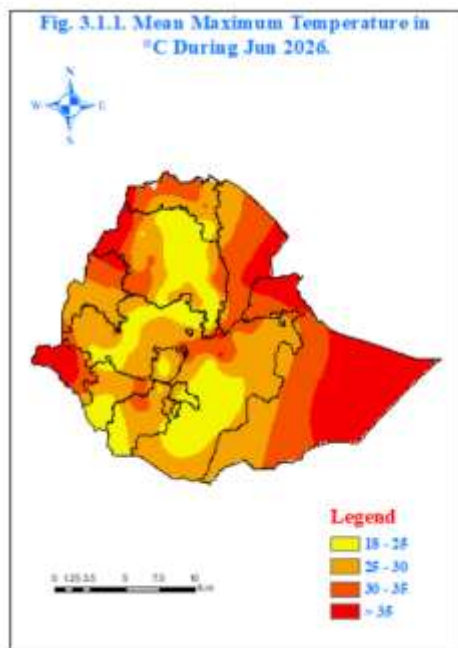


Fig. 3.2.3. Monthly Total Rainfall of June 2026 Minus Monthly Total Rainfall of June 2025.

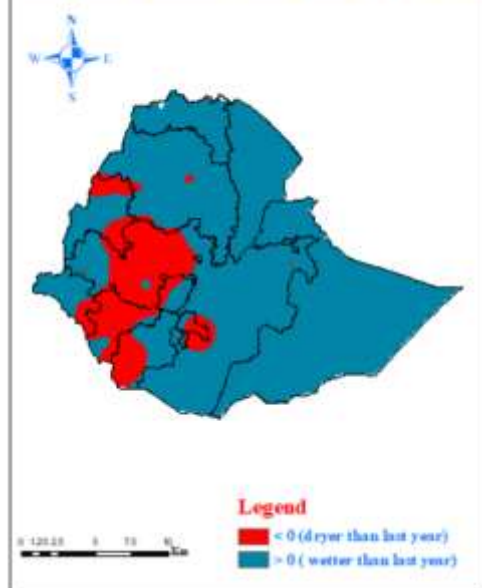


Fig. 3.2.2. Percent of normal rainfall during Jun 2026

